[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

the farmers within the stipulated time, particularly, during the time of farmers at the time of harvesting. of harvest season. When we approached the Regional Manager of FCI, he told us that they have not received the orders from the higher authorities to purchase the paddy from the agriculturists. In this situation, agriculturists are compelled to sell their paddy at the lower rate to the local businessmen. These businessmen in turn sell the paddy at a higher rate after sometime. The Food Corporation of India which has to function for the purpose of procuring paddy at the time of harvest season is not coming to the rescue of the agriculturists. These agriculturists are being exploited by the businessmen. The FCI is not coming to the rescue of farmers at the time of harvesting. There should be reasonable restriction. Now, there is a blanket order passed that the agriculturists should not move their paddy from one region to other region. Even from the Districts where rice and other items are grown in abundance, they are not allowed to move it for the purpose of selling it at remunerative prices. The farmers are also deprived of particular facilities available to them. (*Time bell rings*). Now, I would like to come to the Food Inspectors who have been functioning under the Food and Supplies Department. Sir, I would like to say that during the period from 1975 to 1977, we had seen that people had been getting essential commodities at correct prices and inflation had been checked and at that time, there was a fear among the officials and businessmen that they had to do their duty properly. Now, the hon. Minister should come out with the statement that in how many cases in each State, the Government have prosecuted the businessmen what are indulging adulterating foodstuffs and essential items which are meant for the public. Now-a-days, according to my view, it is not even five per cent of the required thing from the Food Inspector of a particular region. Further, they are also attached to the Health Department of a particular State. They are sent on deputation to the Food and Civil Supplies Department. Whenever any Food Inspector files a complaint or when he deducts a case of adulteration and when he brings it to the knowledge of the Health Department, who is a authority for the purpose of granting sanction for prosecution, the same is not attended to properly and promptly as a result of which lot of delay occurs. They are not allowing the Food Inspectors to Act freely. When that is the situation, tht Food Inspectors are losing faith in prosecuting the persons and they are not given impetus to work. Therefore, the sanction which has been given for prosecution under the Food Adulteration Act has to be given second thought and the Food Inspectors have to be allowed to work freely . Then alone, they will be able to function properly.

Now, I come to Dual Pricing System. It is a very welcome measure and has been working very well in respect of certain items. I expect the hon. Minister to bring forward a Dual Pricing System for the purpose of helping the poor people who are living in the rural areas and thereby they will be getting the benefit which they are entitled to in this country. With these words. I conclude Sir.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— (contd.)

Notifications of Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notifications Nos. 364|86-Central Excises to 385'86-Central Excises, dated the 29th July, 1986, regarding (a) grant of exemptions|prescribing effective or concessional rates of excise duty

in respect of certain foodstuffs. typewriters; vehicles; chemicals, paper| paper board, animal shoe-nails, pipe-fittings, T.V. chasis. synthetic tops, non-textured polypropylone filament yarn, compounded rubber, black. liquor, rubber products, and moulds, molten iron in sand moulds, steel furnitures, fertilisers and both oils, (b) extensio of 'MODVAT SCHEME' in respect of goods falling under chapter 31 of the Central Excise Tariff and (c) withdrawal of concessional rate of excise duty available to glassware manufactured by the semiautomatic process, together with explanatory Memoranda on the Notification. [Place in Library. See No. LT-2820/86].

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notifications Nos. 386|86—Customs to 391 86-Customs and 393|86—Customs to 398|86-Customs, dated the 29th July, 1986. regarding (a) grant of exemptions|prescribing effective ir concessional rates of the basic or auxiliary duties to customs in respect of certain intermediate chemicals used in the manufacture of leather chemicals. synthetic tanning agents and synthettc fat liquors; coffee curing machinery; CNC machine tools and components|peri pherals for CNC systems; and (b) amending Customs Notification No. 157, dated 19-5—84, so as to modify the explanation' thereto; and 8 more items in the list of equipment specified therein and extend upto 31st March, 1988 the validity thereof, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. together with explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2841/86.

THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AMENDMENT BILL-1986 (contd.)

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला (गलतान) : मिस्टर वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, एसन्शियल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के बारे में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कामोडिटीज एसन्शियल हैं, आवश्यक हैं लेकिन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इसलिये कॉमन मन के लिये, हमारी सरकार, ऐसन्शियल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के जरिये कानून लगाकर जो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं इसमें ये चीजें उपलब्ध हों, कानून बना रही है। हमारी सरकार क्या करती है कि जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं ये कौन-कौन सी हैं इसकी एक लिस्ट बार-बार बदलती रहती है, लिस्ट निकालती रहती है तो यह सरकार क्यों नहीं एक परमानेन्ट लिस्ट एसन्शियल कोमोडिटीज की निकालती है ? उसमें आप कुछ चीजों को निकालते हैं, कुछ चीजों को डालते हैं और जो चीज आप को याद आ जाती है उसको इसमें शामिल कर देते हैं। आपका कोई बेलेन्स्ड प्लानिंग नही है। जैसे आपने पल्सज को एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज में डाल दिया तो इस साल इनकी कमी हो गई। अब आपने इकी पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये कहा तो अगल साल इनकी कमी नहीं रहेगी और परिणाम यह होगा कि सस्ते हो जायेंगे और किसान मारा जायेगा। शुगर के मामले में यही हुआ है। शुगर की शोर्टेज हो गई है तो आपने किसानों को कहा कि गन्ना उगाइये। किसानों ने गन्ना पैदा किया तो शुगर के दाम कम हो गये और किसानों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। कहने का मतलब यह है कि बेलेन्स्ड प्लानिंग न होने के कारण यह स्थिति पैदा होती है। आपने पल्सज को, ग्राउन्डनट आयल को, राइस को प्राइओरिटी देने की बात कही है, लेकिन आपको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि गरीब लोगों के लिए मकान भी चाहिये पहनने के लिये कपड़ा भी चाहिये। इसलिये, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारा बलेंस्ड प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। आपने सालों की आजादी के बाद भी आप गरीबी की रेखा की बात कर रहे हैं। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले आदमी की क्या हालत हो गई है, इसका आपको पता नहीं है। वह आज बुरी तरह से मारा जा रहा है। आप गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वालोंकी डेफिनिशन देते रहते हैं। हमारे राजीव गांधी जी गरीबी की रेखा के पीछे दौड़ते रहते हैं। अमिताभ बच्चन अपनी रेखा के पीछे दौड़ते हैं और आप अपनी रेखा के पीछे दौड़ते हैं। आपकी बलेंस प्लानिंग नहीं है। कोच-